



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS AFR 93-232  
Monday  
6 December 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS/AFR-93-232

### CONTENTS

6 December 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Talks on Somalia Include UN, U.S., Somali Representatives .....	11
Conditions Set for Meeting Aidid [AFP] .....	11
SNA Ready To End Differences [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	11
Meles Meets Somali Warlords [AFP] .....	11
Ali Mahdi Adviser Rejects Ethiopian President's Proposals [AFP] .....	22
U.S. Envoy Asserts Somali Factions To Resolve Dispute [AFP] .....	22
UN Envoy Says Conference May Continue for 'A Week' [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	33
Aidid, U.S. Envoy Talks End in 'Convivial Atmosphere' [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	33
Uganda's Museveni Supports Ethiopia's Efforts [Addis Ababa Radio] .....	44

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

Defense Minister Plays Down Rumors of Imminent Attacks [Bujumbura Radio] .....	55
--	----

##### Gabon

Polling Stations Open for Presidential Elections [Paris International] .....	55
Polling Improves After 'Disarray' [AFP] .....	55
'Conspicuous' Problems Noted [Libreville Radio] .....	55
Large Turnout Reported [Libreville Radio] .....	55
Partial Results Show Close Race [Libreville Radio] .....	77
Court Rebuffs Application for Bongo Disqualification [Libreville Radio] .....	77
PLO Leader Stops Over en Route to Tunisia [Libreville Radio] .....	88
President Meets Arafat [Algiers VOP] .....	88

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Begins Talks With Zimbabwean Counterpart [SAPA] .....	99
Joint Statement Issued [SAPA] .....	99
SADF, APLA To Meet for First Time [Johannesburg TV] .....	100
Government, Freedom Alliance Reduce Differences in Talks [SAPA] .....	100
CP Stalls Parliamentary Debate on Interim Constitution [Umtata Radio] .....	111
ANC's Mandela Urges Parties To Return to Talks [Johannesburg TV] .....	111
Mandela Warns ANC Hoodlums Against Rejecting Rulings [Johannesburg TV] .....	111
Bophuthatswana President Not To Accept Incorporation [SAPA] .....	112
South African Press Review for 5 Dec [SUNDAY TIMES 5 Dec, etc] .....	112
Press Review for 6 Dec [THE STAR 6 Dec, etc] .....	114

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Diplomatic Source Reports Cease-Fire Agreement [Lisbon TV] .....	115
Source Reveals Details [Lisbon TV] .....	115
Government, UNITA Draft Protocol [Maputo Radio] .....	115

Luanda TV on Agreement .....	115
Lusaka Radio on Truce Plan .....	115
UNITA Radio Notes 'Important Steps' [Voz do Galo Negro] .....	116
Radio Reports No Consensus on Practical Cease-Fire Issues [Luanda Radio] .....	116
UNITA Radio Cites Diplomats on Cease-Fire Agreement [Voz do Galo Negro] .....	116
UNITA's Valentim Confirms Signing of Cease-Fire Agreement [London International] .....	116
Luanda TV Notes Results of Lusaka Talks Not 'Transpired' .....	117
UN's Beye Arrives for 'Unspecified Consultations' [Luanda Radio] .....	117
Outcome of Lusaka Negotiations To Be Announced 10 Dec [Lisbon TV] .....	117
UNITA Radio Says Riot Police Prevent Demonstration [Voz do Galo Negro] .....	117

## Malawi

Army Reportedly Attacks Young Pioneers, Party Headquarters [London International] .....	118
Presidential Council Orders Disarming of Young Pioneers [Blantyre Radio] .....	118
Urges Soldiers To Return to Barracks [Blantyre Radio] .....	118
Army Continues Disarmament Process [Blantyre Radio] .....	118
Transitional Council Seeks Army Commander's Removal [AFP] .....	119
Ruling Party Rejects Demand for Interim President [Blantyre Radio] .....	119
Government Troops Storm Youth Pioneer Movement Building [Zanzibar Radio] .....	119
Death Toll Reaches 22 [AFP] .....	220
Several Thousand Young Pioneers Reportedly in Hiding [Johannesburg International] .....	220
Army Continues Hunt for Young Pioneers [London International] .....	220

## WEST AFRICA

### Côte d'Ivoire

Opposition Leader Gbagbo Views Political Situation [Libreville Radio] .....	222
PRCI Comforts Presidential Family, Supports Article 11 [Abidjan TV] .....	222
Opposition Party Calls For Transitional Government [Abidjan Radio] .....	223

### Guinea

Opposition Candidates Allege Harassment of Supporters [Libreville Radio] .....	223
--	-----

### Niger

President Ousmane Leaves for OAU Summit in Cairo [Niamey Radio] .....	223
Cabinet Announces Meeting With Tuaregs in Burkina Faso [Niamey Radio] .....	223

### Nigeria

Federal Executive Council Opts for Military To Head States [Kaduna Radio] .....	223
Antigovernment Tracts Posted in Babangida's Home Town [AFP] .....	224
Information Minister Expresses Hope in Spite of Sanctions [Lagos Radio] .....	224
Electoral Commission Staff To Remain Despite Dissolution [Lagos Radio] .....	224
Executive Body To Set Up Economic Crime Commission [Lagos TV] .....	225

### Sierra Leone

Strasser Appoints Acting Chief Secretary of State [Freetown Radio] .....	225
--	-----

**Talks on Somalia Include UN, U.S., Somali  
Representatives**

**Conditions Set for Meeting Aidid**

AB0312124293 Paris (AFP in English) 1219 GMT 3 Dec 93

[By Serge Arnold]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 3 Dec (AFP)—Planned talks between Somalia's main rival warlords bogged down Friday before they even started as self-styled interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed set conditions for meeting Mohamed Farah Aidid.

General Aidid arrived in the Ethiopian capital Thursday evening on board an American C-12 aircraft, having been flown in specially after much persuasion from an Ethiopian government envoy.

But Ali Mahdi said he would not meet Aidid unless the general accepted conditions laid down by 12 factions opposed to Aidid's claims to power in Somalia. Leaders of the 12 factions have called on Aidid to accept all the accords signed on March 27 in Addis Ababa under which provisional institutions would be set up to govern the country for two years. They have demanded that Aidid disarm his militia, withdraw his forces from several areas and give back property seized by his supporters. And they want Aidid to recognize the regional and district councils set up under the supervision of the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

Aidid for his part said Thursday that he had no problem meeting his chief rival Ali Mahdi saying: "There is no problem with him. He is my brother. We have already shaken hands."

Friday morning Aidid and leaders of his three-faction Somali National Alliance (SNA) were staying in the same hotel as Ali Mahdi and his supporters—but on separate floors. Aidid was on the first floor and his rival on the third. Also staying in the Ghion were the leaders of the 12 other factions, brought together following intense international pressure for a political solution to be found to the conflict in Somalia before the pullout of U.N. troops.

The informal talks, which could last two to three days and involve all the Somali factions, were brokered by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi and could lead to the setting up of a reconciliation conference in January either in Ethiopia or Somalia. But Ali Mahdi told journalists he did not trust Aidid or his supporters, and was "sceptical" about the Ethiopian Government's motives, accusing Addis Ababa of supporting Aidid's ambitions of power in Somalia—accusations which have been strongly denied by Ethiopia [passage omitted]

**SNA Ready To End Differences**

EA0312201693 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the United Somali Congress, USC, met this morning at 1000 with Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi.

During the meeting, the two leaders discussed at length the most feasible way of finding a just solution to the problems in Somalia. Farah Aidid briefed the Ethiopian president on the actual situation in Somalia and said that the SNA welcomed any political solution to Somali problems. He said the SNA was ready to end its differences with Somali organizations.

Aidid criticized the practices of UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] in Somalia under Butrus Ghali, saying UNOSOM was not neutral in Somali affairs, but had instead embarked on forming the so-called district councils. He said UNOSOM had no right to install district councils, and the Somali people should be left alone to do the job.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, President Zenawi said his meeting with Mohamed Farah Aidid ended in success and understanding. Zenawi said most of the Somali groups showed goodwill and a desire to speed up the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement signed in March 1993.

**Meles Meets Somali Warlords**

AB0312203293 Paris (AFP in English) 1954 GMT 3 Dec 93

[By Serge Arnold]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 3 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi met here Friday [3 December] with Somali warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid in an effort to get him to hold face-to-face talks with his rival, interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, whom Zenawi met Thursday.

Zenawi and Aidid "discussed reconciliation in general terms," said Abdulkarem Ahmed Ali, secretary general of the pro-Aidid Unified Somali Congress (USC).

Ali Mahdi reiterated that he would only meet Aidid under certain conditions, notably that he accept all accords signed on March 27 in Addis Ababa. This includes recognition of the achievements of the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), such as the establishment of regional and district councils.

Observers say this condition is unacceptable to Aidid, who has denounced the U.N. actions as "biased" and aimed against the three-faction Somali National Alliance (SNA) which he heads.

Ali Mahdi said he hoped consultations will take place between the SNA and the 12 factions against Aidid's taking power, and that the informal talks initiated by



Ethiopia will lead to the holding of a national reconciliation conference—which he would like to see held in Mogadishu in late December.

"The problem is not the SNA, it is Aidid," Ali Mahdi said. "Every Somali has the right to want to be president of Somalia. But he must go about it in a democratic way."

The self-styled interim president also criticized Aidid's demand that U.N. forces quit Somalia.

"A Somali cannot say that," Ali Mahdi declared. "Without the United Nations, Somalis would be unable to rebuild their country."

Aidid said on his arrival here Thursday—following heavy persuasion by the Ethiopian Government—that he had "no problem" with his "brother" (Ali Mahdi) and that he would set no conditions for a meeting with him.

"If they impose conditions that's their problem," the USC's Ahmed Ali said. "We respect the March accords. It is the U.N. that has not respected them."

In the meantime, the leaders of the different Somali factions—who are all staying at the same hotel—met within their own groups to define individual positions before the possible start of peace talks.

"We are preparing to meet the others," Ahmed Ali said, adding that initial contacts between rival factions could take place from Saturday. He remained "skeptical," however, about the possibility of a combined meeting of all factions.

The Ethiopian Government said Thursday that the talks should last two or three days, ending before President Zenawi's departure for Egypt Monday.

The government also said the talks should lead to a reconciliation conference in Ethiopia or Somalia lasting several months, from January.

"We are trying to get the train back on the tracks after it derailed in March," Ethiopian Cooperation Minister Hussein Adumajid, said.

#### Ali Mahdi Adviser Rejects Ethiopian President's Proposals

AB0412152093 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 4 (AFP)—Somali peace talks were on the brink of collapse Saturday (4 December), a key Somali official said, amid a dispute over proposals by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, who is hosting the negotiations.

Aways Haji Yusuf, advisor to Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, said Zenawi told a meeting of 12 factions opposed to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid that the talks were over because of their rejection of his proposals.

"The doors to inter-Somali negotiation are closed. Goodbye," Haji Yusuf quoted Zenawi as saying at the end of the meeting early Saturday.

Ali Mahdi's group leads the 12 anti-Aidid factions.

Haji Yusuf said Zenawi had made three "unacceptable" proposals to the factions, who have been gathered here since the start of the week to seek a solution to Somalia's civil war.

These were: That they support the release of pro-Aidid Somalia National Alliance (SNA) prisoners held by the United Nations in Mogadishu; that they reconsider the makeup of regional and district councils set up under U.N. guidance across Somalia; and that they agree in principle to a new conference of national reconciliation.

The 12 factions rejected the proposals, insisting that for the moment only informal negotiations should be held, on the basis of agreements reached in Addis Ababa last March.

"If the Ethiopian president does not change his mind, it is over and we will undoubtedly leave tomorrow," said Haji Yusuf, who accused the Ethiopian government of being "biased" in favour of Aidid.

General Aidid arrived several days after the start of the talks, having initially boycotted them.

Aidid said on his arrival here Thursday—following strong persuasion by the Ethiopian government—that he had "no problem" with his "brother" (Ali Mahdi) and that he would set no conditions for a meeting with him.

The Ethiopian Government said Thursday that the talks should last two or three days, ending before President Zenawi's departure for Egypt Monday.

The government also said the talks should lead to a reconciliation conference in Ethiopia or Somalia lasting several months, from January.

#### U.S. Envoy Assails Somali Factions To Resolve Dispute

AB0412223093 Paris AFP in English 2218 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 4 (AFP)—Somali peace talks came close to collapse here Saturday (4 December) but were expected to continue over the coming days, U.S. special envoy Richard Oakley said as he prepared to leave for Washington.

Ethiopian Cooperation Minister Hussein Adumajid stated bluntly: "They will continue."

The talks involving 12 Somali factions opposed to the Mogadishu-based warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid almost broke down in a dispute over proposals by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, who is hosting the negotiations.

Zenawi abruptly cut short a meeting with the 12 anti-Aidid leaders, telling them: "The doors of inter-Somali negotiations are closed. Goodbye."

Oakley however told a press conference: "I think that they will find a way to continue talks."

The U.S. ambassador to Somalia, who held separate talks here with Aidid and Aidid's main rival, self-styled Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, said he believed "they are going to work it out their own way."

An advisor to Ali Mahdi, Aweys Haji Yusuf, said that Zenawi had set three "unacceptable" conditions to the anti-Aidid groups, including that they should back Aidid's demand that members of his Somali National Alliance held by U.N. Forces in Mogadishu should be released.

Other conditions were that the factions reconsider the makeup of regional and district councils set up under U.N. guidance across Somalia; and that they agree in principle to a new conference of national reconciliation.

Zenawi is to leave Addis Ababa on Sunday, travelling to Cairo and returning on Wednesday or Thursday.

During his absence, the Somali factions were likely to continue the talks, Oakley said. "It won't be a big thing but will be a step forward."

On a statement by the Ethiopian Government Thursday that the talks should last two or three days, ending before Zenawi's departure for Egypt, Oakley warned: "It does not make sense to set a deadline for a Somali negotiation."

Addis Ababa hopes that the talks may lead to a reconciliation conference in Ethiopia or Somalia lasting several months, starting January.

The anti-Aidid factions however are insisting that for the moment only informal negotiations should be held, on the basis of agreements reached in Addis Ababa last March.

Haji Yusuf earlier accused the Ethiopian Government of being "biased" in favour of Aidid.

#### UN Envoy Says Conference May Continue for 'A Week'

EA0512160593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali in Somali 1100 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Admiral Howe, the UN secretary general's special envoy to Somalia, has held a press conference on the developments in the talks among the 15 organizations in Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The report from our journalists attending the conference adds that Admiral Howe also reportedly said that the conference may continue for a week and for that reason donor countries will continue supporting the talks.

Admiral Howe made it clear that this conference is the last chance and hence there is need to arrive at a

reasonable solution on the political issues. He added that Somali people should identify any obstacle to reconciliation and reconstruction in the country.

Finally, Admiral Howe said that if the political organizations of the country [words indistinct] general reconciliation and national reconstruction can be achieved.

#### Aidid, U.S. Envoy Talks End in 'Convivial Atmosphere'

EA0512192593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the United Somali Congress, accompanied by his delegation, met on 4 December 1993 with Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi. They discussed the resumption of consultations among Somali organizations. Mohamed Aidid expounded the SNA's political views and the importance of ending political differences and the problems in Somalia. The chairman told the president that in the informal consultations the organizations would agree: 1) to adopt common views; 2) to form a national transitional council; and 3) to decide where and when a final conference on Somali affairs would be held.

The meeting, which was also attended by Mohamed Noor Aliyow, the vice chairman of the SNA and the chairman of the Somali Democratic Movement, and Abdal Aziz Shaykh Yusuf, the vice chairman of the SNA and the chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement, ended with great understanding.

Yesterday, Chairman Aidid also met with Ambassador Robert Oakley, the American president's special envoy to Somalia, who was accompanied by U.S. defense and foreign affairs envoys. They discussed issues pertaining to the release of SNA prisoners held by UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM], the appointment of a commission to investigate the 5 June incident, and the SNA-UNOSOM conflict. Ambassador Oakley pledged that his country would try to see to it that the prisoners would be released and the conflict between the SNA and UNOSOM resolved.

They also discussed the reconstruction of the Somali police and the pacification of the Somali communities. Mohamed Aidid clearly demonstrated how the SNA rejected the formation of regional and district councils by UNOSOM, especially in the territories administered by the SNA.

Ambassador Oakley expressed the need to reconsider the formation of the councils in the territories controlled by the SNA and where there were conflicts.

The talks ended in a very convivial atmosphere, with both sides agreeing to improve relations between the SNA and the U.S. Government and to enhance the good working relationship between the two sides. The

chairman presented Ambassador Oakley with two books written by Mohamed Farah Aidi.

#### Uganda's Museveni Supports Ethiopia's Efforts

EA0612103593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Dec 93

[[Excerpt]] Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said that he appreciates and supports Ethiopia's efforts to bring about national reconciliation in Somalia for the establishment of peace and stability. In a message sent to President Meles Zenawi through his special envoy, the minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda, Mr. Balaki Kirya, President Museveni said that his country supports every effort aimed at bringing about peace in

Somalia and in the Horn of Africa in general and that he is ready to make everything possible for practical activity.

In a discussion with the envoy this morning at his office, President Meles for his part noted that the problem created due to the civil war in Somalia is a common problem and that he is making every effort to carry out the responsibility bestowed upon him to solve the problem in Somalia and bring about peace in the region as well. He went on to say that he is exerting pressure for the Somali factions to continue the next reconciliation conference by creating a common understanding among themselves. [passage omitted]



## Burundi

### Defense Minister Plays Down Rumors of Imminent Attacks

EA0412209093/Bujumbura Radio Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kivundi 1700 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Excerpt] Minister of Education Liboire Ngendahayo and Minister of Defense Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ntakiye visited schools in the provinces of Bururi and Ruyigi yesterday. Our colleague Emmanuel Ngendanzu, who accompanied them, reports:

[Begin Ngendanzu recording] [passage omitted] Students had the opportunity to ask various questions related to the imminent attacks on Burundi, the problem of hunger, and other questions. Concerning those who were planning to attack Burundi, Minister of Defense Lt. Col. Charles Ntakiye informed them that they should not worry about those who claimed that they were planning to attack Burundi, since they were having a hard time wherever they were. The problems of hunger and disease do not allow them to attack. [passage omitted] end recording]

## Gabon

### Polling Stations Open for Presidential Elections

LD0512092493/Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Excerpt] Polling stations opened half an hour ago for the presidential elections in Gabon. Omar Bongo, the outgoing president, who has three times been reelected unopposed, scoring 99 percent and over of the votes, is now facing 12 other candidates. It is a first for Gabon, and for President Bongo, who has been in power since 1977. Assane Diop is our special correspondent:

[Diop] The campaign offices of the 12 opposition candidates will pay particular attention to the Libreville vote. The capital has 160,000 out of the 460,000 voters of Gabon. [passage omitted] The opposition, which has called for the postponement of the election, nevertheless called on its supporters to go to the polls as soon as the 11,900 or so polling stations opened at 0700 today. The polls will close at 1700 local time. Omar Bongo also called for a high turnout from his supporters.

About 100 foreign observers have been deployed in the nine provinces of Gabon. The indelible ink used for the vote has been donated by South Africa. On the security side, the electoral code says that police have to be present at the polling stations. The code also states that the civil and military authorities have to respect every request by the president of a polling station.

This is Assane Diop in Libreville for Radio France International.

[Announcer] The borders of Gabon are closed today, and the sale of alcohol has been forbidden.

### Polling Improves After 'Disarray'

AB0512211093/Paris AFP in French 1959 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, 5 Dec (AFP)—On the whole, the first round of the Gabonese presidential election today "went on smoothly," an observer from the European Parliament, French Assemblyman Jean-Paul Benoit said.

In Libreville, "everything was in disarray this morning, but things got better later in the day," the European deputy (pro-socialist), explained to AFP after touring the polling stations. Mr. Benoit, who is representing the Parliament together with two other observers, added that "the authorities gave a civic interpretation to the electoral code by allowing people to vote" despite the disorganization.

In Port-Gentil and in Franceville, where they toured during the day in the company of American and French observers, "everything was perfect," according to the parliamentarian. Mr. Benoit concluded by stating that "the lists as well as the polling stations were in place and polling was well organized."

### 'Conspicuous' Problems Noted

AB0512220593/Libreville Africa No. 11 in French 1830 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Excerpt] Voting in the first round of the presidential poll has been going on since this morning in Gabon. Generally speaking, the polling has been taken place in a calm atmosphere, except for a few minor incidents. In Libreville, however, the problem identified concerning the compilation of voter's registers seems to have manifested itself today in several forms: Very late opening of several polling stations and lack of ballot boxes at numerous places. This clearly illustrates a real organizational problem, when one considers that for this election Gabon received 4,000 transparent ballot boxes from the EEC. Furthermore, still in Libreville, it was observed that several polling stations might run short of ballot papers before the closing hour, which could create some uncertainty for the numerous voters teeming in front of the polling stations since this morning. In short, there has been a conspicuous organizational problem in Libreville, although the voting is continuing calmly. [passage omitted]

### Large Turnout Reported

AB0512220093/Libreville Africa No. 11 in French 1830 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] [Announcer] The first round of the first multiparty presidential elections to be held in Gabon will end behind schedule. A few difficulties cropped up in their organization. There is talk everywhere of a large turnout. To have an idea of what is transpiring at the polling stations, Francois Dibmoukouangi toured the whole of Libreville. And, (to find out what the atmosphere was



[like] we entrusted ourselves to Yacine Mbalongo who, for his part, has been touring the polling stations since this morning.

[Mbalongo, from studio] Well, my friend, voting is continuing. Difficulties in dispatching electoral material, as we already reported this afternoon, took their toll. In some cases, polling stations opened late either because polling agents arrived late or because material was not delivered in a timely fashion at the polling stations. Such polling stations are therefore going to lag considerably behind time. This already (is not) normal (and it appears the situation) could raise the problem of the number of voters that could be present at a polling station. The Ministry of Territorial Administration had fixed that figure at 500. But some polling stations I saw could not open because, first, the polling staff was absent. This also happened where electoral material failed to reach its destination. Here, I am referring particularly to ballot boxes. Voters who were supposed to cast their votes at such polling stations were transferred to better functioning ones. So, there will obviously be overcrowding. These are factors which explain why polling stations are still operating. Another factor which is causing problems is that most of the polling stations are located at schools, most of which do not have lighting.

Generally, at the polling stations—with the exception of a few cases where tempers flared up here and there late this afternoon and which should rather be attributed to tension and alertness among people who mutually suspect each other of wanting to rig elections—there was not much to write home about. Everything proceeded almost normally. But around some polling stations problems were recorded during the course of the day. Some information, or rather rumors, went round alleging that some polling stations had been opened at private residences. This information is said to have been reported by a Cameroonian woman caught red-handed in the (Mouzaque) district booth and who, when questioned, allegedly confessed to having already voted in the morning at the Cabaret des Artistes at the residence of Deputy (Jean-Boniface Aseli) a member of the presidential alliance. What is certain is that a Cameroonian woman was questioned. What is less certain however is whether she really voted at that place. This story about secret polling stations briefly heated up an atmosphere which, in all polling stations, generally, had hitherto been rather good natured.

[Announcer] Let us come back a little to this story about a secret polling station alleged to have been opened at the Cabaret des Artistes. Speaking to our reporter, Jean Elan, Deputy (Jean-Boniface Aseli), whose party—the (PCLR) [expansion unknown]—supports incumbent President Omar Bongo, admits that there was, probably, a crowd at his residence, but maintains that because this crowd was there this does not mean that there was a polling station there. We now listen to (Jean-Boniface Aseli):

[Begin (Jean-Boniface Aseli) recording] I have a young party, and I believe that in that party I must organize myself. That is why I put a headquarters in my private residence. Everyone here knows that the Cabaret des Artistes belongs to me. So, I have a headquarters where I can confer with my supporters, because there was the need to create a team spirit, or a (feeling) of solidarity. We agreed that when the results were released we would reconvene there. It so happens that the opposition, in its way of doing things, in its excitement, was suspicious, and this is most unfortunate. [end recording]

[Announcer] Let us now come back to the turnout. There is talk of a large turnout. To have an idea of what is transpiring at the polling stations, Francois Dibmoukouangi, one of our reporters, interviewed one of the officials:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified official] We have reached the limit set for each polling station by our ministry. We have a polling station where 500 voters were to have been registered. We have already registered that number, to which should be added the five members of the polling team and the representatives of the various candidates. This works out to 500 voters in all, plus the five members of the polling team and the eight representatives of the candidates—513 people.

An official from the centralization committee was here to see us a short while ago. He suggested bringing us a second ballot box so that we might cater to those voters who now standing in front of the door. We have agreed to the request. As you know, as a public service, we cannot prevent Gabonese from voting. We are waiting for him to arrive. For the time being, however, we will go ahead with counting and preparing a report on the results emerging from the ballots contained in the first ballot box.

[Dibmoukouangi] If I get your right, generally, it is not certain that you will close the polling station at 1800. You are trying to extend your hours.

[Unidentified official] At this school I do not think there is lighting, and for security reasons we cannot afford to go beyond the set time. [end recording]

[Announcer] So, this first round of presidential polling in which 13 candidates, including incumbent President Omar Bongo, are in the race, has aroused a measure of enthusiasm (among the electorate). However, a few minor incidents have been reported. (A voter) describes (one such incident). She was speaking to Francois Dibmoukouangi:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified person] I was at the PK 8 School polling station. We were in a queue and I do not know exactly what happened. We saw tear gas fired near polling station No. 11; then they fired two other tear gas canisters near polling station No. 22. I was at that spot, so I ran away. I do not know how I injured my foot. People even came along and pushed me about and all that, so I realized I was bleeding. The security men

carried me to a dispensary at the police station over there. Then I simply came back. There was total confusion [end recording]

It is worth noting that in the hinterlands, where international observers arrived this week, voting proceeded in a calm atmosphere. No major incident has been reported and the electorate is voting calmly.

#### Partial Results Show Close Race

AB0612142093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] The leading news here is of course the first round of the first multiparty election. Close to 460,000 voters went to the polls yesterday to elect their future president from a list of 13 contesting candidates, including incumbent President Omar Bongo. The election proceeded peacefully in spite of a few organizational problems, which essentially were: The lack of voters' lists at some polling stations; absence of electoral chairmen at some other stations, which opened very late and in some cases not at all—out of 230 polling stations in the capital, only 180 functioned—and the absence of taxis yesterday, which hampered the movement of both electoral officials and voters, who nonetheless carried out their civic duty in their numbers.

According to an observer from the European Parliament, French Deputy Jean-Paul Benoit, yesterday's polling generally proceeded normally since voting was calm at all the polling stations that the European observers visited. At Fort Gentil and Franceville, where they visited yesterday with some American and French observers, everything was perfect, they stated. The voters' lists as well as the polling stations were in place and polling was well organized, they concluded.

According to initial partial results gathered last night from some Libreville polling stations during the counting of votes, incumbent President Omar Bongo and the leader of the main opposition party, Father Paul Mba Abessole, had tied at many polling stations.

Meanwhile, until we get more detailed reports on results from the interior, which should be coming in soon, it is very likely that these two candidates could go for the second round on 19 December. It should however be noted that to be able to win in the second round, one of the candidates must obtain more than half of the votes, that is, more than 50 percent. The national electoral commission, which should give us more clarifications, has been meeting since this morning at its headquarters at the Territorial Administration Ministry, where it has been collecting the results. Well, Thilo Beale, you have just arrived from the Territorial Administration Ministry. What news do you have for us on yesterday's polls.

[Beale] Anyway, the situation is the same at the headquarters of the National Commission for the Centralization of Election Results, which is based at the Territorial Administration Ministry. The commission's members

are still waiting for the reports of the governors' offices. In other words, the commission intends to implement the provisions of Article 99, which is a compendium of the legislative and statutory texts governing this presidential election. The article stipulates that the commission must make a general count of all ballots then draw up a report of these operations in two copies, and last, publish the provisional results for the whole national territory. Article 100 then stipulates that the Constitutional Court, well after the aforementioned operations, publishes the final results of the poll subject to eventual contested results that are brought before it.

Contrary to what people think, the commission has not yet received all the reports from the provincial subcommissions and this is what is delaying the publication of the partial results. Apparently, the commission is refusing to release results that could possibly be contested later on. Concerning the immediate publication of results, the compendium of legislative and statutory texts governing yesterday's presidential election does not give a specific deadline for the publication of the election results.

#### Court Rebuffs Application for Bongo Disqualification

AB0412174593 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1145 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Constitutional Court Ruling on an Application Filed by Political Parties and Personalities Seeking the Disqualification of Omar Bongo Esq. from the December 1993 Presidential Election:

Whereas, acting through their counsel, Attorney [David Fouman Menge], member of the Gabonese Bar, the African Forum for Reconstruction [FAR], the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB], the Independent Radical Republicans Party [PRRI], the Democratic Liberals Party [PLD], and Jules Bourdes Ogoilinguende Esq., Jean-Pierre Lembumba-Lepandou Esq. and Alexandre Sanbar Esq. filed an application dated 25 November 1993 and registered at the record office of the Constitutional Court on 26 November 1993, all seeking a ruling disqualifying Omar Bongo Esq. from standing as a candidate in the presidential election;

Whereas, in the case in point, Omar Bongo Esq. declares that he demonstrated largess in his capacity as state president to journalists who handle the Grand Jury program—the latter having solicited his generosity in order to overcome certain difficulties encountered in the performance of their duties—and adds that such largess is not uncommon, whether it involves state employees or other categories of people;

Whereas, consequently, the proceedings docket fails to adduce evidence of noncompliance by the state media with the principle of equal treatment as stipulated by Article 155 of the Electoral Code and hence, evidence of the effect of fraudulent maneuver by the aforementioned candidate Omar Bongo;

Whereas, concerning candidate Omar Bongo's use of resources belonging to the state, the respondent has made it clear that for purposes of his campaign he uses means of transport belonging to him, or which were hired at his cost and, furthermore, produced evidence by presenting the bills covering the charter of an Air Gabon aircraft and two Swiss helicopters;

Now, therefore, the Constitutional Court decides as follows:

Article 1. The application filed by the FAR, the RNB, the PRRI, the PLD, and Jules Bourdes Ogoilinguende Esq., Jean Pierre Lemboubouba Lepandou Esq., and Alexandre Sambat Esq. is hereby rebuffed.

Article 2. This decision shall be conveyed to the referents and published in the official gazette of the Republic of Gabon.

#### **PLO Leader Stops Over en Route to Tunisia**

AB0312175193/Libreville Africa No. 11 in French 1230 GMT 3/Dec 93

[Text] PLO leader Yasser Arafat stopped over in Libreville today en route to Tunisia, where he will chair a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. This is the first visit to Gabon of the Palestinian leader since this country reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel in September. Relations were severed in October 1973.

#### **President Meets Arafat**

LD0312184293/Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 3/Dec 93

[Excerpt] Brother Abu-Ammar [Yasser Arafat], president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Gabon this morning on an official visit in response to an official invitation from Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. Brother President Abu-Ammar was met at the airport by Gabonese President Omar Bongo and the Gabonese prime minister and foreign minister.

The official Palestinian-Gabonese talks began this afternoon with Brother Abu-Ammar and President Omar Bongo heading the Palestinian and Gabonese sides respectively. During the talks the latest political developments in the Middle East were discussed as well as developments in the peace process and in the current negotiations between the PLO and Israel, the obstacles that Israel is putting in the way of the negotiations, and its evasion of the implementation of all the articles of the Palestinian-Israeli declaration of principles agreement. The deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and the increase in Israeli repressive operations against Palestinians were also discussed, in addition to the economic situation and the aid required for the reconstruction of the occupied Palestinian territories.

During the talks President Omar Bongo affirmed his country's firm and absolute stance in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of brother President Abu-Ammar, in order to attain all their legitimate national rights. [passage omitted]



**Foreign Minister Begins Talks With Zimbabwean Counterpart**

MB0512134193/Johannesburg SAPA in English/1145  
(GMT-5/Dec-93)

[[Text]] Messina, N.T.V. [[Transvaal]] Dec-5 SAPA—Talks between the South African and Zimbabwean foreign ministers attended by African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) representatives got underway at 1115 same at the Messina civic centre. In his opening remarks Foreign Minister P. Botha described the meeting between the two neighbours as "historic".

"This is an indication of the normalisation process between Zimbabwe and South Africa... It is the beginning of a totally new era in our relations." He said he was pleased the days of being political antagonists were over.

Mr Botha added he was glad the ANC and Inkatha had joined in and said any foreign affairs agreement entered into would be taken by all of South Africa's major parties.

ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki said he hoped the two delegations would be able to agree on issues of mutual benefit.

KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister Mr L. Machali said he was pleased they had been given the opportunity to be represented at the talks.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said he wanted to see the day South Africa's people were fully reconciled. He added they would like to share "good neighbourliness" with Pretoria. Mr Shamuyarira said Zimbabwe would like to improve relations in such areas as economic planning, agriculture, afforestation and water development.

A press conference will be held later on Sunday.

**Joint Statement Issued**

MB0512174293/Johannesburg SAPA in English/1708  
(GMT-05/Dec-93)

[[By Jono Waters]]

[[Text]] Messina, far northern Transvaal, Dec-5 SAPA—The first meeting in 13 years between top officials from South Africa and Zimbabwe ended at Messina in the far northern Transvaal on Sunday with both sides expressing satisfaction with the talks. South African Minister of Foreign Affairs P. Botha and African National Congress (ANC) National Chairman Thabo Mbeki met Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, paving the way for closer links between South Africa and its northern neighbour. The only concrete decision to come out of the talks was an agreement to immediately lengthen the hours at the Beitbridge border post from 5:30AM to 10:30PM daily.

Foreign Minister P. Botha described the meeting as "historic". "This is an indication of the normalisation

process between Zimbabwe and South Africa... It is the beginning of a totally new era in our relations." He said he was pleased the days of being political antagonists were over.

Mr Mbeki said he hoped the two delegations would be able to agree on issues of mutual benefit while Zimbabwe's Mr Shamuyarira said he wanted to see the day South Africa's people were fully reconciled. He said Zimbabwe would like to share "good neighbourliness" with Pretoria.

The two countries issued a joint statement after the talks in which several recommendations and suggestions were put forward:

- the possible formation of a working group, which will initiate and co-ordinate the improvement of facilities at Beitbridge;
- governments should urgently consider the establishment of a joint economic commission to investigate aspects of economic co-operation between the two countries;
- the development of the Limpopo River system should be investigated;
- the possibility of Beitbridge operating 24-hours a day, seven days a week, was mooted and the lowering of the R[and]75 visa fee to enter Zimbabwe will be considered;
- redressing of the balance of trade by helping Zimbabwe export more to South Africa;
- co-operation in the area of wildlife and conservation; and
- consideration to be given to South Africa's future membership in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Preferential Trade Area (PYA) and the Lome Convention.

Mr Shamuyarira said he believed it was "possible and desirable" for South Africa to join SADC and the PTA just after the democratic elections in April next year. The meeting signified hopes for better relations between the two countries but Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has ruled out the establishment of diplomatic relations until after the April election. At the press conference, Mr Shamuyarira said the establishment of diplomatic ties had not been discussed and he refused to speculate.

Despite close economic links between the two countries, Zimbabwe has remained Pretoria's biggest political foe in the sub-continent. South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest trading partner while Zimbabwe is South Africa's biggest trading partner on the continent.

The lack of dialogue between Pretoria and Harare led to problems at Beitbridge. Inadequate border facilities and congestion on both sides resulted in visitors to both countries queuing for hours, and goods for export being



held up for days. As from Sunday, commercial traffic will be allowed to operate through Beitbridge on a seven-day-a-week basis.

The 64-year-old bridge carries a railway line and two very narrow lanes. Traffic lights have recently been installed on the bridge to facilitate the flow of vehicles.

### SADF, APLA To Meet for First Time

MB0312171493 Johannesburg SABC TV Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] The South African Defense Force [SADF] and the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] are to meet for the first time next week. The historic meeting is expected to take place outside the country and follows a meeting between Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel and a delegation led by PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] General Secretary Benny Alexander, but the PAC has announced that it won't attend the first meeting of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] in Cape Town on Tuesday.

[Begin Alexander recording] We are still discussing the problems that we have with the TEC, especially regarding its provisions as far as security forces are concerned, and that is what's going to be discussed. We have agreed on the discussion... [pauses] to open discussion on this matter between the PAC and the South African authorities, and the discussions will take place now. The Azanian People's Liberation Army and the South African Defense Force would meet, hopefully within a week, to discuss the concerns of the Pan-Africanist Congress. [end recording]

### Government, Freedom Alliance Reduce Differences in Talks

MB0312190993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1709 GMT 3 Dec 93

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 3 SAPA—The Government and the Freedom Alliance have reduced their differences to two issues which, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer believes, they are close to accommodating. This was in essence the position which emerged after four hours of talks between negotiating delegations from the two sides on Friday evening.

Talks were still proceeding at technical committee level and more contact was being prepared for over the weekend in preparation for possible proposals being put to the multiparty negotiating council on Monday. The council is to have a special sitting in Cape Town's Old President's Council and Mr Meyer told the media that last-minute amendments to the Constitution had been one motive for setting the Monday session.

The Freedom Alliance negotiators are to report back once more to their respective leaders over the weekend

in what is now clearly becoming a war of nerves between the two sides as the parliamentary countdown reaches the red zone.

The two delegations, led by Mr Meyer and Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Rowan Cronje, said they had narrowed down an initial 12-point alliance shopping list to the key issues of a deadlock-breaking mechanism for the adoption or amendment of the Constitution by a future parliament/constituent assembly, and, the unfettered creation of individual constitutions for the envisaged regions of provinces of a new South Africa.

The two men addressed the media as their technical committees set clarifying their respective positions on these two issues. "I believe what we have achieved could meet with the satisfaction of the Freedom Alliance," Mr Meyer said.

The issue of a single or double ballot paper for national/regional choices however remains unresolved and poses a serious threat to further agreement this weekend. The government has refused to change its mind on the single ballot while the Freedom Alliance says a double ballot is fundamental to democratic choice at regional level in a federal system. The government has now told the Alliance to take up the ballot issue with the African National Congress, which is known to be even more deeply committed to retaining a single ballot paper for the first election.

The two team leaders gave the media brief outlines on their respective positions before answering questions. They left a general impression of optimism on progress and stressed their commitment to strive to the end to find a solution.

The problem which emerged from their respective viewpoints however focused on whether or not the Alliance should give its prior commitment to recognising the negotiated transition and to participation in the election before substantive change to the Constitution is taken up with other parties.

The changes the government insists, are confined to a four-point package of which two appear to have been resolved. They are:

- the expanded clarification of the section 118 of the draft Constitution which sets out the division of original powers between central and regional government, concurrent powers and the asymmetrical options of regions to take on these powers, and,
- taxation powers of the regions (section 121). These must be accepted as a package which the government will take up in renegotiating with other parties in the negotiation council, once it has the Alliance's commitment to accept the process and go into elections.

Mr Meyer said it would be pointless to restart negotiations only to have a further rejection of the process by

the Alliance at the end. Mr Cronje said the Alliance and particularly its respective leaders had no clear idea of what they were committing themselves to. "We are faced with two issues—the result of negotiations between ourselves and the government and then the outcome of (subsequent) discussions with the other parties."

Mr Meyer said the Alliance needed to commit itself to accepting the transitional process, participate in its structures and the election, "because it is of no convincing effect on other parties to go through the exercise of amendments and changes if it doesn't lead to a settlement. We need certainty," he said. "Then the Alliance becomes part of the total process and establishes a reasonable basis to convince other parties to reopen those matters still under consideration."

Mr Cronje insisted that the Alliance negotiators needed "something to take back to our leaders" from whom they had been given clear mandates. Asked about the ballot issue, he said it was "fundamentally important if we are talking about democracy".

On the ballot issue Mr Meyer was emphatic: "We're not going to change our position although the issue, from a purist approach, is not satisfactory. But we have to take the circumstances in South Africa into account." The uncertainty on voter reaction to two ballots indicated that spoiled papers could disenfranchise many voters.

Mr Cronje said he believed positions should not be taken on the ballot issue before voter education. Bophuthatswana's experience showed there was no problem with a double ballot. "And we do not underestimate people's intelligence to that degree," Mr Cronje said.

Without a double ballot paper, observers have noted repeatedly, regional parties are bound to be disadvantaged. With the two major partners of the Freedom Alliance—the Conservative Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party—expecting stronger regional positions than their indicated national support, the absence of a separate regional ballot is considered crippling.

#### CF Stalls Parliamentary Debate on Interim Constitution

MB0612130893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] The ANC (African National Congress), the government and the Freedom Alliance meet at 20 o'clock [1200 GMT] this afternoon. That's in a last attempt to resolve outstanding problems. Patrick Cull reports from Parliament:

This afternoon's 11th hour meeting takes place just 33 hours before the start of the Negotiating Council session, at which it had been hoped to present a number of agreements reached with the alliance. That now appears to be out of the question, as the alliance parties are bound to consult their principals before any final deal is

struck. The fact that the ANC will attend today's talks seems to suggest that another package of proposals may be put to the alliance, in a bid to resolve a number of outstanding issues.

Plans to start the debate on the interim constitution suffered another setback this morning, when the Conservative Party refused to debate the matter in the standing committee until it had been translated into Afrikaans and had been formally tabled. That means the parliamentary debate will now only begin next week.

#### ANC's Mandela Urges Parties To Return To Talks

MB0412182493 Johannesburg SABC TV Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] ANC (African National Congress) leader Nelson Mandela said he wanted the Freedom Alliance, including Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, back at the negotiating table. He said at Bolobedu, near Tzaneen, that he had discussions last night with Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg. Freedom Alliance leader General Constand Viljoen, and Mr. Dries Bruwer of the Transvaal Agricultural Union. Although the ANC rejects their idea of an Afrikaner national state, he sympathized with their fears and concerns.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] What I told Dr. Hartzenberg and Gen. Constand Viljoen and Mr. Bruwer is that the question of the demands they have put forward are very serious. They must be discussed by the National Working Committee of the ANC. They must be discussed by our region. They must be discussed by the National Executive Committee of the ANC. And ultimately they must be discussed by the National Conference of the ANC. They must not rush this question because to rush it means they do not understand how serious and important it is for us to remove, to address, the fears of the minority in this country. The ANC is very serious when it says it wants peace in this country. It does not want violence. [end recording]

#### Mandela Warns ANC Hoongans Against Rejecting Rulings

MB0612072193 Johannesburg SABC TV Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] ANC (African National Congress) President Nelson Mandela has ordered rebellious elements within the organization to get out if they are not happy with decisions taken by the ANC leadership. Mr. Mandela was speaking after youths at a rally he was addressing at kwaMahlangu in kwaNdebele had removed the flag of kwaNdebele Chief Minister James Mahlangu's Inkandoye Sizwe [Wish of the Nation] Party from where it was hoisted alongside that of the ANC. Mr. Mandela, clearly angered by the incident, said people who wish to behave like hoongans should leave.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] What type of people are you? I want to tell you, anyone of you there



who have gone to jail, as he has done. What right have you to behave like hobgoblins? I cannot stand that, and I'm going to make a ruling, and anyone of you who is against that ruling must walk out. You can walk out [end recording]

### **Bophuthatswana President Not To Accept Incorporation**

MB0512124293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Mmabatho Dec 5 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope said on Sunday his homeland was not prepared to accept incorporation with South Africa unless it was confident that what was on offer had a reasonable chance of success. He was speaking at Mmabatho's Independence Stadium celebrating the homeland's 16th independence celebrations.

"We are asking no more of them (South Africa) than the powers and rights enjoyed by people in all the great federal democracies of the world," he said. Mr Mangope called on the South African Government and the ANC [African National Congress] to consider the Freedom Alliance's demands, including:

- a one-phase system of arriving at a constitution, acceptable to most southern Africans;
- exclusive powers being granted to regions and with their borders demarcated and protected in the draft constitution so they cannot be tampered after elections;
- the right of regional governments to levy their own taxes and raise funds autonomously;
- regional government's right to write their own constitutions;
- a two-ballot paper election with the right of people to vote for different parties at central and regional government.

He further insisted that no area of Bophuthatswana be absorbed in any other region.

Mr Mangope said it seemed South Africa already had adopted a fixed policy against the homeland. He said the cost of remaining independent with an unfriendly neighbour had to be weighed against the cost of becoming part of a new South Africa.

"Both these outcomes are considerably worse than the present situation enjoyed by Bophuthatswana. They are also much more unattractive than win-win scenarios that are still possible with the right mindset."

Mr Mangope further warned that the ANC was an organisation that would look after its own dominant ethnic group before anything else. Track records of liberation movements which become governments in Africa were one of appalling and dismal failure, he said.

Bophuthatswana's achievements included an average real economic growth rate of more than 12 per cent, he stressed.

Also addressing the rally was South Africa's ambassador, Dr Tjaart van der Walt, who said the new South Africa would need Bophuthatswana. However, Bophuthatswana was not simply a creation of apartheid, he said. Bophuthatswana should reintegrate voluntarily, and not be forced to do so, he said.

### **South African Press Review for 5 Dec**

MB0512160893

[Editorial Report]

### **SUNDAY TIMES**

**Lack of Constitutional Guarantees**—The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 5 December begins its editorial on page 20 by expressing amazement that some people have only just now realized "that the interim constitution lacks guarantees of liberty and safety for minorities." It attributes the problem to the National Party, NP negotiators: "Instead of going for democracy, they went first for powersharing, which proved an illusion. One cannot simultaneously shed power and keep it." Mr. Joe Slovo, the editorial continues, knew that the NP government "would always put its privileges above freedom, and its own narrow interest above democracy. So he offered them the outlines of a deal five more years at the trough, with job security, and pensions, and a guaranteed place for the Afrikaans language. The Nationalists took the bait, hook, line and sinker. In return for a few more years of privilege, they not only relinquished power, but they caved in on federalism, on the single ballot, on the appointment of judges to the constitutional court, and on other crucial aspects of democracy." The editorial concludes by asking: "Where does all this leave us? Well, it leaves us dependent on the good faith of an ANC [African National Congress] government that could tear up the constitution, but probably won't. The danger is that, under a defective constitution, the new government may be forced towards totalitarianism by the pressure of events. So it is essential to mend and improve the constitution."

### **SUNDAY STAR**

**Independent Broadcasting**—"Keep SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Independent" is the opening line of the editorial of the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 5 December on page 28. "It will be very sad indeed for South Africa if our public broadcasting service emerges from an era of Broederbond [Brotherhood] domination only to lapse into control by ANC media commissars. That is the danger of the perception that the SABC board has put pro-ANC appointees into top positions. Whatever the personal merits of New Nation editor Zwelakhe Sisulu, former Radio Freedom journalist Solly Mokoelle or Govin

Reddy of the Institute for the Advancement of Journalism, they are hardly the sort of men to run a scrupulously non-partisan public broadcasting service." The editorial concludes: "There are already disturbing signs in Auckland Park that the old corporate culture of political servitude can only too easily be transferred from one political master to another. The Independent Media Commission to monitor election coverage on radio and TV will have to be on its toes to guard against this tendency. Perish the thought that one day President Nelson Mandela will be able to pick up the phone 'PW Botha' style and demand the SABC change a news bulletin which happens to displease him."

### RAPPORT

"FPA Realities"—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 5 December says on a page 22 editorial that "this week reasonable citizens are holding their breath, waiting for a settlement early this week between the government and the Freedom Alliance (FA)—and hoping that the ANC (African National Congress) will also be in agreement." The negotiators have gone a long way, with concessions made on both sides, according to the editorial. Many aspects of the negotiated settlement should, to a large degree satisfy the FA: a wide range of powers and functions for the provinces—including the power to write their own constitutions, fiscal powers, and others. The FA must not lose sight of three realities: "Any constitution is a dynamic process within which further agreements can be bargained; secondly, the alternative to a settlement is intensified violence; and thirdly, an agreement will strengthen the possibility of curbing an ANC-controlled new South Africa... The country cannot afford for the FA to stand on the sidelines in the forthcoming election. Neither can the FA."

### BEELD

New Afrikaner League Must Prove Its Worth—The Afrikaner Broederbond (Brotherhood) has become the last of the great and historic Afrikaner institutions to adapt to changing times, "says an editorial on page 12 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 30 November. "This is surprising, as it has often been stated that the organization played a leading role in getting reform in the country off the ground. One would have expected it to have begun repositioning itself much earlier. It is well known that much suspicion grew around the organization over the years. The secrecy, confidentiality, and elitism did not sit well with everyone... So it was a matter of adapting or accelerated implosion... The great test for the new organization, the Afrikaner Bond (League), will be whether perceptions about it will change to the point where it can be seen as a constructive role-player. It is our feeling that the changes could have been more drastic. A quantum leap can sometimes mean that the past is turned off and a new structure is built from the bottom up... The new Afrikaner League will therefore have to prove that it can be useful, relevant, and credible in the new South Africa."

CP, AVF Heading for Confrontation—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 1 December warns in a page 10 editorial: "With every step the Conservative Party

(CP)/Afrikaner Volksfront (Afrikaner National Front, AVF) take on their path of systematically installing so-called national structures, they move closer to the point of no return! In a certain sense it is already too late for right-wing leaders like Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, General Constand Viljoen, and Mr. Eugene Terreblanche to turn back. Their repeated public commitment to a so-called people's republic, regardless of the cost, is already so total that any deviation from this ideal could be interpreted as weakness." They face "being rejected by their own followers should they reach a less favorable settlement on some form of self-determination within a federal system... It would seem that they are so driven by their own false propaganda that they are hurtling irrevocably towards the edge... Now they are seeking the views of white residents in CP-dominated towns and districts to determine the borders of their Afrikaner state. Apparently the views of blacks, who are far in the majority, do not count." The problem, says BEELD, is that their actions "must lead to confrontation with existing structures as well as with those residents who do not wish to subject themselves to the alternative structures. The government, in consultation with the new Transitional Executive Council, cannot tolerate such a blatant challenge to its authority, even less will a transitional government tolerate it after 27 April. For the sake of a peaceful future, the CP and AVF leadership and their followers must reconsider their stance."

Saboteurs Harming Everyone's Future—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 2 December publishes an editorial on page 8 that cautions: "Whoever sabotaged the Krugersdorp power station, the Port Edward Hotel, and the Durban bus the day before yesterday could hardly have chosen a more damaging time to do so—the day on which South Africa and the United States signed a trade agreement which will make enable investments of billions of dollars to flow into the South African economy. The importance of foreign investment for the economic development of the country cannot be overemphasized. Economic development is essential for the creation of jobs, social upliftment, crime prevention, political stability, and so on... So it is in everyone's interests—white, brown, and black, regardless of political leaning—that the economy again begins to grow, that the unemployed find jobs, and that all South Africans are given the chance for proper education and training. Whoever carries out an act of sabotage at this time, for whatever reason, is not simply sabotaging his immediate target. He is sabotaging his own future and the future of all his compatriots, because by so doing he is sending the message to all foreign investors that South Africa is an unstable country where investments will not be safe."

Mandela Should Not Bar Journalists—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD notes: "It is a pity that, at the summit of church and political leaders the day before yesterday, Mr. Nelson Mandela asked that the media leave the meeting so that sensitive issues could be discussed... The media are regularly rapped over the knuckles by political leaders and other figures of



authority for the role they play and ought to play in combating political violence. Not that this is always necessary. Every responsible media institution in the country is only too aware of the role of the media in this regard. Mr. Mandela made it seem that he appreciated the importance of the free press, not only to help bring peace, but also to broaden democracy. Barring journalists from meetings at which issues of cardinal importance are discussed does not tally with that point of view. It could easily create the impression that he is prepared to say certain things in private which he would not like to see published."

#### Press Review for 6 Dec

MB0612134993

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

**Disappointment At Court Decision Against Newspaper—**  
"In upholding the appeal of General Duthar Neethling against the setting aside of his action against Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail, the Appeal Court has done no more than to affirm the existing law of defamation. And that is most disappointing," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 December. "While newspapers are no more entitled than anyone else to make wholly unfounded allegations that give rise to injury, there is a strong argument for applying less rigorous standards, in the public interest, to media scrutiny of officialdom—as is the case in the U.S. and other enlightened democracies."

#### BUSINESS DAY

**Election of Mandela in Interests of Business—Johannesburg**  
BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 December in a page 6

editorial is not surprised by the finding that most business leaders would choose Nelson Mandela as the person they would most like to see as president. "This does not mean business has been converted to the policies of the ANC [African National Congress/SACP (South African Communist Party) Alliance—far from it. They favour him because his election would be in their own best interests." Business and the ANC have "sought an understanding with each other." The ANC "no longer preaches nationalisation and redistribution, and accepts the basic tenets of free market economics. It acknowledges it cannot meet the aspirations of its supporters without economic growth, and that this depends on capital investment and an efficient and prosperous business sector." In turn, business "accepts that black majority rule is inevitable; and that a new government will have the best chance of producing a stable country if the most popular black leader, Nelson Mandela, is in charge. Businessmen may not like his policies, and they may not vote for him, but they realise he is the leader capable of establishing an environment in which they can get on with what they do best: producing the wealth on which the country depends."

#### SOWETAN

**Inkatha Schisms Spill Into Open—**"The internal tensions and schisms in the Inkatha Freedom Party are beginning to spill into the open," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 December. IFP Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi "has erred in making unachievable political objectives a personal matter and isolating himself from key members of his party who, for instance, quite rightly feel the party has no option but to contest the April 27 elections. The entry of King Goodwill Zwelithini into the fray has poured oil on troubled waters and his criticism of the Freedom Alliance has weakened Buthelezi's position."

## Angola

### Diplomatic Source Reports Cease-Fire Agreement

LD0312191893 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] A diplomatic source has reported that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have reached a cease-fire agreement which will end the war in Angola. The agreement was concluded in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, and it is now up to the UN [United Nations] to make a formal announcement about the implementation date of the cease-fire.

The diplomatic source in Lusaka reported that all differences between UNITA and the MPLA had already been overcome, including the disarmament of UNITA troops.

Other information coming from Washington reports that UNITA is indeed accepting the disarmament of its forces if the MPLA makes a political concession. Apparently, that concession has already been made, but there is no specific information on its details.

UNITA is willing to accept that its troops, following demobilization, be later integrated in the Angolan Armed Forces alongside the MPLA soldiers.

### Source Reveals Details

LD0312205893 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Excerpt] A diplomatic source has reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] have reached a cease-fire agreement. [passage omitted]

We have just received further information concerning details of the cease-fire agreed between the sides. The cease-fire will be extended to the whole country; will allow the free movement of people and goods throughout Angola; the United Nations will send thousands of troops to monitor the cease-fire; both sides will suspend propaganda against each other when the cease-fire comes into force; and all political prisoners will be released immediately.

### Government, UNITA Draft Protocol

MB0412149893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations in Lusaka today ended their discussions of military issues, having finalized a protocol of understanding on a cease-fire for Angola. The protocol covers the timetable of the various phases of the cease-fire and deals with means of monitoring and verifying the cease-fire by the government, UNITA, and the United Nations.

The government delegation left for Luanda early this afternoon, carrying a copy of the protocol for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The protocol will be signed only at the end of the ongoing round of talks.

### Luanda TV on Agreement

MB0412203793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] It seems that a step forward has been taken in Lusaka, as Elias Andre reports:

At last, the question of a cease-fire appears to have been partially resolved. We learned this evening that the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are said to have formally agreed on the principles for the establishment of a cease-fire. After UNITA failed to attend yesterday's meeting to put the final touches on the agreement, today's session was attended by all the negotiators. An official source said the final aspects of the cease-fire accord that had to be finalized included the confinement and disarming of the UNITA army as well as the surrendering of its full military arsenal to the United Nations, which is to control it. With the possible acceptance of those conditions by UNITA today, the controversy surrounding Angola's cease-fire could finally come to an end.

Asked to comment on the cease-fire statement made by the UNITA representative in Lisbon, Jonas Savimbi's negotiating team in Lusaka denied any responsibility. UNITA sources in Lusaka said they were unaware of the report, adding that any statements issued outside Lusaka are the responsibility of those who make them.

The talks will resume only on 7 December. The government delegation left for Luanda this afternoon. Antonio Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, is scheduled to leave for Luanda tomorrow. The negotiating teams are due to return to Lusaka on 6 December.

### Lusaka Radio on Truce Plan

MB0312014493 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] guerrilla (word indistinct) formally have adopted plans for a truce to end a conflict killing an estimated 1,000 people a day (word indistinct) no date for a cease-fire has been announced. The (word indistinct) said the terms of (word indistinct) were adopted at (word indistinct) (session attended by negotiators from the government and UNITA. One source said the (word indistinct) plenary session yesterday, the three delegations and UN Envoy Antonio Blondin Beye formally addressed (the issue of) cease-fire.

**UNITA Radio Notes 'Important Steps'**

MPB0312063793 Jamba/Voz da Resistencia do Gulo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] It would appear that peace is closer than ever. AFP reports that diplomatic sources in Lusaka have said that important steps have been taken during the weekend to help advance the controversial and complicated Angolan peace process. These sources also disclosed that the two sides approved yesterday [words indistinct] to implement the cease-fire. All that remains now is to sign the accord [words indistinct] and of date for signing the document [words indistinct] the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Liber Party have achieved significant agreements regarding military issues. In terms of these accords, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola will abandon the offensive positions they are occupying at this stage. As for the armed forces, the two sides agreed that [words indistinct] 50 percent of the unified army [words indistinct] political questions (and bound to take up more time). Should everything go well, these talks should see the end of one of the bloodiest conflicts today. War claims the lives of some 1,000 people every day.

**Radio Reports No Consensus on Practical Cease-Fire Issues**

MPB0312072793 Luanda Radio National Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] The Angolan Government team to the Lusaka peace talks has taken advantage of the weekend recess to come to Luanda for contacts at the highest possible level. It is known that the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have not yet achieved consensus on practical cease-fire issues which will be discussed once again when they meet in a plenary session in the Zambian capital on 6 or 7 December.

This week's talks are supposed to focus on other issues, namely national reconciliation and the UN mandate in Angola.

It has also been learned in Lusaka that UN Special Representative Antonio Boudin Beye will come to Luanda to meet the team of US senators expected to arrive in the Angolan capital at 1600 [1990 GMT].

**UNITA Radio Cites Diplomats on Cease-Fire Agreement**

MPB0312211393 Jamba/Voz da Resistencia do Gulo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] The Angolan peace talks [words indistinct] resumed in Lusaka on 6 December. Diplomats cited by international news agencies say tomorrow's talks will deal with very serious political issues since military aspects have been overcome. In Lusaka yesterday,

western diplomats said the two sides had reached consensus on a cease-fire. The talks have been held behind closed doors and no further information is available from Lusaka.

Meanwhile, Antonio Boudin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, left Lusaka for Luanda [words indistinct] for talks. Beye is scheduled to return to Lusaka to continue with the talks.

**UNITA's Vidotima Confirms Signing of Cease-Fire Agreement**

MPB0312175093 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the picture in Luanda seems to be confused, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] maintains that an agreement was formally reached by the two sides in Lusaka. To clarify the position, we contacted the UN special representative in Angola, Antonio Boudin Beye, in Lusaka. He was not too happy, however, and categorically refused to be interviewed, saying that the UN had absolutely nothing to say and that the best thing guarantees could do for the peace of Angola would be to continue to respect the news blackout while the talks continue. Despite this, however, UNITA's information secretary, Jorge Vidotima, has been speaking out. On the line to Lusaka, Mike Slater asked him what UNITA's position was on the truce agreement.

[Begin recording] [Vidotima] There was agreement yesterday, formal agreement, on a plenary session, on the presence of the two delegations—the government, UNITA—with the mediator and the observers. All the principles—general principles and the specific principles—they were accepted by the two sides.

[Slater] Why do you think it is then that the Angolan delegate, Mr. Francisco Matucha, has gone back to Luanda, saying there was no agreement?

[Vidotima] Well, it is up to them to explain. For us, we want a cease-fire for peace in Angola. It's a great beginning. We want a good Christmas for all Angolans. Therefore, we have nothing to hide, but to congratulate the Angolan people that we achieved a great success now, and we go now to discuss other political issues.

[Slater] Did you yourself speak to Mr. Matucha of the Angolan Government? Did he give you an assurance in Lusaka that there had been a cease-fire?

[Vidotima] Well, we are speaking there in three languages—Portuguese, French and English. Therefore, we are people intelligent enough that when we relay we know what we are relaying. The mediator asked if we agreed on the general principles of cease-fire, the specific principle of cease-fire. The answer was yes.



[Slater] Did you meet the Angolan Government delegation face to face? Is it possible that there could have been a breakdown in communications?

[Valente] Sorry, I want to tell you that there is a serious negotiation; it is not a game. Therefore, we were all of us in a room. That is negotiations of three weeks. It is a serious negotiation.

[Slater] Do you think this confusion will sour future talks?

[Valente] No, no. Well, we are politically prepared; we are politicians for a long time. We are in this struggle for a long time. We know what you mean when somebody tries to speak like this. We know why and it is up to you now to conclude who wants to cease fire now, who wants to cease fire tomorrow. We want a cease fire now. [end recording]

#### Luanda TV Notes Results of Lusaka Talks Not 'Transpired'

AFB0112210893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Angolans remain hopeful about Lusaka. The usual weekend break is being observed. The government delegation took the opportunity to come to Luanda on a mission the results of which have not yet been revealed. This, however, did not preclude an assessment of the talks. On the line to Lusaka, Paulo Mateta spoke to TPA correspondent Elias Andre.

[Begin recording] [Mateta] Yet another working session has ended in Lusaka. How do you assess the proceedings of the past week?

[Andre] [passage indistinct] no official information has been forthcoming. The fact that the talks were held without interruption means that some progress has been made.

[Mateta] There are rumors of an agreement on principles between the two sides. Can you confirm it?

[Andre] Yes, there are rumors that the two sides have signed an agreement on principles on the establishment of a cease fire [words indistinct]

[Mateta] The talks will resume on 7 December. The government delegation has come to Luanda. What does that mean?

[Andre] The delegation went to Luanda to present to the head of state the agreement on principles between the two sides. The delegation will, therefore, return with the president's endorsement of the accord. [end recording]

Alloune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, was scheduled to return to Luanda at 1000 today. His arrival was postponed to 1600 but the fact is that Beye has not yet arrived in Luanda. His arrival is now scheduled for 2200. A number of analysts have linked this change in Beye's schedule to the U.S. senators' visit to Angola. It is

now unclear when the senators will arrive. They were scheduled to arrive in Luanda today, but certain sources say the visit has been postponed.

#### UN's Beye Arrives for 'Unspecified Consultations'

AFB0612072293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Dec 93

[Text] News coming from Lusaka is not encouraging because the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola have not yet reached an agreement on practical issues for the implementation of the cease fire. The negotiators have held consultations with their leadership and it is expected that they will resume the talks today. UN Special Representative Alloune Blondin Beye also arrived in Luanda, for unspecified consultations.

#### Outcome of Lusaka Negotiations To Be Announced 10 Dec

LD0512203493 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] There is speculation concerning the results of the Angolan cease fire negotiations. The postponement of a visit to Luanda by U.S. senators, who were expected to arrive today, follows the apparent difficulties at the talks.

According to a source at the talks, the cease fire will only be announced officially in Lusaka on 10 December, the date when the present round of talks is expected to be over. This announcement will depend on some political agreements to be established within the framework of national reconciliation. The distribution of ministerial posts to UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the bases to be attributed to Jonas Savimbi are two of the issues still to be agreed upon but which are already at an advanced stage of negotiations.

There has already been an agreement at the talks concerning an exchange of war prisoners and disarmament of civilians.

#### UNITA Radio Says Riot Police Prevent Demonstration

AFB0412074393 Jambha Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] The situation is critical in Luanda today. The government has been mobilizing the Riot Police to attack any demonstrations against the government. Sources say that Luanda's residents are speaking out against the government because of the high cost of living and the insensitivity it has displayed both on the economic front and at the Lusaka peace talks. There has even been talk that demonstrators might take to the streets.



According to an observer, the government—which has never been popular—must adopt more flexible positions and listen to the people's voice. The truth is that Luanda is beset by a catastrophic situation that is both intolerable and unacceptable. Many people in Luanda have not been hiding their regret that they have a Marcellino Moco-led government, that has done little more than back the war waged by the communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, clique in power.

### Malawi

#### Army Respectfully Attacks Young Pioneers, Party Headquarters

MB0312194093 London BBC World Service in English  
1855 GMT 3 Dec 93

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Reports from the Malawian capital, Lilongwe, say disturbances are continuing after a day of clashes between the Army and paramilitary supporters of President Banda in which a number of people were killed. Soldiers backed by helicopters attacked buildings belonging to Malawi's Young Pioneer movement, setting fire to the headquarters. A BBC correspondent in Lilongwe says the headquarters of the governing Congress Party was also on fire, and soldiers were seen looting the building. The army has rounded people suspected of being members of the Pioneers, which the government has ordered to disarm.

#### Presidential Council Orders Disarming of Young Pioneers

EA0312200693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] The Presidential Council has directed that the armed wing of the Malawi Young Pioneers, MYP, should be disarmed with immediate effect. Announcing this today, a spokesman for the office of the president and cabinet said the disarming will start immediately and it is supervised by the experts from the Malawi Army and the Malawi police. The spokesman said at the end of the exercise the Malawi Army and Malawi police will certify that all arms currently held by the MYP have been collected and deposited with the armory.

The directive to disarm the MYP followed the meeting which the Presidential Council had today to review the situation of a serious incident which happened in Mzuzu two days ago in which two Malawi Army soldiers were shot dead, allegedly by Malawi Young Pioneers.

The spokesman said the council regretted the unfortunate incident and expressed its deep condolences to the bereaved families.

Meanwhile, the Presidential Council is appealing to all soldiers to return to the barracks and hand over weapons and ammunition. The council is also asking all Malawi

Young Pioneers to cooperate with those charged with the responsibility of collecting the weapons and ammunition in view of the disarming exercise now in effect.

The appeals follow a wave of incidents in Lilongwe and Mzuzu where soldiers damaged buildings and facilities belonging to the MYP in revenge for the killing of two soldiers two days ago.

The latest reports say the situation in both Mzuzu and Lilongwe has calmed down. Meanwhile, a hospital source at the Kamuzu Central Hospital says 10 dead bodies have been brought to the hospital following shooting incident(s). The source said the number of dead people might be higher. (The source said more than 20 people have sustained serious injuries and are receiving medical treatment. The spokesman is therefore appealing to members of the general public to donate blood to enable the hospital to cope with the emergency situation.

#### Urges Soldiers To Return to Barracks

EA0412114193 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 2057 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] This is the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation. The Presidential Council is appealing to all soldiers to return to the barracks and hand over weapons and ammunition for safekeeping.

A statement released by the Office of the President and Cabinet said in view of events in Mzuzu and Lilongwe, which it has learned with dismay, the Presidential Council is also appealing to all Malawi Young Pioneers to cooperate with those charged with the responsibility of collecting the weapons and ammunition, in view of the disarming exercise which is now in effect.

The Presidential Council hopes that the disarming exercise will be cordial and peaceful for the benefit of all peace-loving Malawians.

Once again, the Presidential Council is appealing to all soldiers, wherever they may be, to return to the barracks, the statement concluded.

#### Army Continues Disarmament Process

EA0412204093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] The current chairman of the National Consultative Council (NCC), Mr. [name indistinct] disclosed today that the disarming exercise which is being carried out by soldiers of the Malawi Army is continuing in various parts of the country. He said the main target of the disarming exercise today was the regional headquarters of the Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP) in the (Zomba) area. A team of journalists accompanied by the NCC chairman was taken to the scene to see some of the items recovered. These included a general purpose machine gun, M1 FS and M60 rifles, rounds of ammunition and an assortment of telecommunications equipment.

An Army source told the journalists that one soldier was killed during the exercise after meeting resistance from some of the MYPs and one member of the movement was seriously wounded and has been rushed to the hospital.

Meanwhile, an Army spokesman is appealing to all officers in MYP bases to fully cooperate with the Army in the disarmament exercise. The spokesman said only officers in charge should man the bases and assist Army personnel to receive the weapons so as to avoid casualties. He also appealed to members of the MYP who are harboring weapons to surrender them to the nearest police station or to Army officers.

The disarmament exercise was officially sanctioned by the Presidential Council yesterday following the killing of two Army soldiers in Mzuzu last Wednesday by the MYP, which made the Army to attack MYP offices in Lilongwe and Mzuzu.

#### Transitional Council Seeks Army Commander's Removal

AB0412075593 Paris AFP in English 0432 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Blantyre, Dec 4 (AFP)—Malawi's transitional National Consultative Council (NCC) called late Friday for the sacking of Army commander Gen Isaac Yohane, after a purge by troops opposed to a late Gen Kamuzu Banda left at least 10 dead.

In a statement at the end of an emergency meeting, the NCC, which has representatives from all six political parties, said Yohane had failed to exercise effective control of the nation's armed forces.

It repeated its call for the appointment of an interim president to replace the three-man presidential council chaired by home affairs minister Gwanda Chakumba, which is running the country on behalf of the ailing Banda, thought to be in his 90s.

"The appointment of the interim president is to take place in the event of that President Banda is still incapacitated and unable to perform the functions of his office," said Modasa Mubha of the opposition Alliance for Democracy (AFORD) party.

It said there should be no reprisals against the middle level soldiers who hunted down and killed at least 10 members of Banda's paramilitary Malawi Young Pioneers (MYP) in the capital Lilongwe on Friday to avenge two soldiers shot dead by Pioneers at Aruzu in northern Malawi on Wednesday.

The statement added that the dreaded pioneers should be de-linked from Banda's Malawi Congress Party, where they served as a paramilitary wing of the party.

"The MYPs should not be integrated into the army or police, nor should they wear military uniforms," the statement said without elaborating.

The NCC also demanded that the security apparatus of the MYP be dismantled and dossiers on civilians should be seized and destroyed.

The presidential council announced Friday that the MYP would be disarmed immediately.

#### Rolling Party Rejects Demand for Interim President

AB0512210093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr. Hetherwick Mtshaba, has again rejected calls by the opposition for an interim president because, he said, the current constitutional provisions are adequate and did not interfere with the multiparty transition period. Dr. Mtshaba, who is also publicity secretary of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), was speaking in Blantyre today at a press conference convened to give the government's response to proposals made by the National Consultative Council (NCC) which met in Blantyre on Friday.

Dr. Mtshaba, however, said the government was in full agreement with the NCC on many other issues such as the delinking of the MYP (Malawi Young Pioneers) from the MCP. On this point, the minister said there was need to repeal or amend certain sections of the MCP act in accordance with the current multiparty environment.

Commenting on the disarmament exercise now underway, Dr. Mtshaba disclosed that this is now being done by the Army assisted by the police and (two words indistinct) of the MYP following discussions among the three parties. He said as a result of this joint approach, there have been no more cases of shooting due to resistance from the MYP.

Asked whether the government would set up a commission of inquiry to look into the causes of the violence, Dr. Mtshaba said the government will decide only after the Army has carried out its own investigations. The minister then disclosed that the death toll in the violence has now risen to 22 and 109 injured. He appealed to all Malawians, including the soldiers and members of the MYP to maintain peace and calm. The MCP publicity secretary described the events of the past three days as a national tragedy and called on all parties concerned not to exploit the situation for political gains.

#### Government Troops Storm Youth Pioneer Movement Building

EA0412170593 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili 1600 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] The Malawi Armed Forces have forcefully taken over the building of Malawi Youth Pioneer Movement which are followers of President Banda. Reports from Lilongwe say that about 390 people have been killed during the clashes between the Malawi National Army and the Malawi Pioneer Youth Movement. It is reported that when the Army forcefully took over the building, the



people used the opportunity to loot properties in the building and property of Malawi Congress Party of Mr. Banda.

### Death Toll Reaches 22

AFB0512164593 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Blantyre, Dec 5 (AFP) — The death toll in two days of clashes between Malawi's Army and the ruling Malawi Congress Party's militia last week has risen to 22. External Affairs Minister Hetherwick Ntumba said Sunday (5 December).

Ntumba told a news conference most of the dead who included four soldiers, six (Malawi) Young Pioneers (MYP) militia members and 12 civilians were from the capital Lilongwe, the scene of a mini-war on Friday.

The Kamuzu central hospital has treated 109 casualties, 41 of whom are still hospitalised.

Fighting between the Army and the MYP militia loyal to President Kamuzu Banda, was sparked off by the army who raided the MYP establishments Friday in retaliation for the killing of two colleagues in the northern town of Mzimba on Wednesday.

The army, led by middle-ranking officers, decided to carry out an unofficial disarmament of the MYP.

Meanwhile, following the clashes, Army commander Isaac Yohane on Sunday pledged his loyalty to President Banda and said he was still in control of his forces.

The latest clashes in the country, currently undergoing transition to political pluralism after nearly three decades of authoritarian rule, sharply define the power struggle in Malawi.

The country is currently being ruled by a presidential council as Banda, believed to be in his 90s, is ill after recent brain surgery and preparations are underway for the country's first ever multi-party parliamentary and presidential elections.

Banda created the Malawi Young Pioneers in 1964, the year he started ruling the tiny former British colony.

The paramilitary wing of the ruling party became widely feared as they acted as Banda's personal security guard and informers, and terrorised political dissenters.

But the warring and ageing Banda has seen his grip on the country loosen dramatically since western donor nations cut off aid last year to force him to introduce political and human rights reforms.

### Several Thousand Young Pioneers Reportedly in Hiding

AFB0512165593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Newsworld in English 0900 GMT 5 Dec 93

[Text] Several thousand members of Malawi's Young Pioneers movement have gone into hiding, following

Friday's clash with government troops. The fugitives hope to evade arrest and disarmings, but our correspondent reports that they could be hoping for arms from Mozambique's Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) movement, with which they are said to have close links.

### Army Continues Hunt for Young Pioneers

AFB0612162093 London BBC World Service in English 1155 GMT 6 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If Malawi state radio has got it right, the army has returned to barracks, following the operation to disarm the Young Pioneers, the military wing of the ruling Congress Party. Army and police officers have been discussing the situation this weekend, after five days of violence in which over 20 people were reported to have died. The security sweep comes at an awkward time for Malawi's three-man interim presidential council, which includes President Banda's right hand man John Tembo. On the line to Blantyre, Robin White asked Willy Zizgani if the army have in fact given up the hunt for the Young Pioneers.

[Begin recording] [Zizgani] The hunting is still going on. I think what the government referred to as things coming back to normal, is not true, because the soldiers say they went back to the barracks because they didn't want to be involved in looting, but they are hunting for the pioneers. Even today, they have been going about hunting for them.

[White] What, all over the country?

[Zizgani] Yes, all over the country, but in Blantyre they went on and actually met people who they suspected of keeping arms and they arrested John Tembo's secretary this morning, together with her husband who works for the National Bank of Malawi, took them home and I am told they found some guns.

[White] So, these are people close to Malawi's most powerful man, John Tembo, who have been picked up?

[Zizgani] Yes, that is the secretary and her husband?

[White] And where is John Tembo himself at the moment?

[Zizgani] Difficult to establish. He is nowhere to be seen and when you phone his office, they are just saying he is temporarily out and they won't tell you where he is. So, he is absent. I presume he could still be hiding himself somewhere.

[White] Or keeping a low profile?

[Zizgani] I think keeping a low profile.

[White] All these actions being carried out by the army, are they coordinated in any way?



[Zigani] It appears they are in touch [as heard]. At whatever level they are doing these things, they are in touch, because even in Lilongwe and Ntuzu, the situation sounds to be calm, but they are visiting the MYP [Malawi Young Pioneers] camps and getting into places where they think they will find arms and they are succeeding because wherever they are going, they are confiscating some dangerous weapons.

[White] But there isn't a sort of junior leadership of the army emerging?

[Zigani] We haven't established that and it is still difficult. I think the army is playing a low profile, underground move, so that you would not actually pinpoint a person who is responsible for all the coordination.

[White] So, would it be fair to say that the generals are not in control?

[Zigani] No, the generals are not in control. The army commander visited a military camp today to address the soldiers but they booed him and he didn't even address them today in Blantyre. He had to go back to Zomba.

## Côte d'Ivoire

## Opposition Leader Obagbo Views Political Situation

AB0312290093/Libreville/Africa No. 11 in French/1250  
GMT/31 Dec 93

[Text] We remain in Côte d'Ivoire. Our guest is Laurent Obagbo, the general secretary of the Ivorian Popular Front, the main opposition party in Côte d'Ivoire, who will review the political situation of that country in the light of the response caused by the flight for succession to President Houphouët-Boigny, who has not yet completely recovered from his sickness. In an interview granted to Jean-Claude Frank Médoune, our special envoy in Abidjan, Laurent Obagbo begins by defining his position on what is considered there—rightly or not—as a power vacuum:

[Bagbo recording] [Obagbo] There are some who see only the power vacuum left by President Houphouët-Boigny. We see beyond and with a wider perspective. President Houphouët-Boigny is sick, but there is something more serious than that. Today, Côte d'Ivoire has an external debt of \$18 billion. That is about 66,000 billion CFA francs. You understand then that Houphouët-Boigny's system is already breaking down. The coffee, cocoa, and timber economies are collapsing. And all this means that Côte d'Ivoire must be rescued. This is the substance of our move, the essence of our slogan—refounding Côte d'Ivoire.

[Médoune] Concerning this ongoing debate on the power vacuum, are you for or against respecting pertinent provisions of the Constitution?

[Obagbo] We are going to speak about this from our inner convictions. The FPI has always considered Article 111 as inadmissible, unacceptable—it cannot be entertained. We do not accept it because it is in total contradiction to the spirit of the Constitution. I cannot cite all the articles which are in contradiction with Article 111, but I shall cite just one. Article 90 of the Constitution stipulates that the president of the Republic is elected by direct adult suffrage. That is very clear!

[Médoune] What do you propose in its place?

[Obagbo] We propose a transitional government which takes account of the economic, monetary, legal, institutional and political situations.

[Médoune] Does this proposition operate under the assumption of Konan Bedie in power—with Laurent Obagbo as prime minister?

[Obagbo] I cannot accept the prime ministerhip of someone who comes to power on the strength of Article 111 as it is formulated today. There are many who think we are fighting to get into power. We want to get into power through elections. We want to win, and as a political party we want to have full power. If today, Ivorians are ready for a transitional government, we

shall take part in such a government in order to permit Côte d'Ivoire to come out of the crisis—but we are not looking for pots.

[Médoune] Mr. Secretary General, how will you sell your idea of a transitional government, and how can it become a reality?

[Obagbo] A transitional government is never within the norms of legality, but rather within the norms of legitimacy. It draws this legitimacy from the consensus of those who wield power. We wish, by consensus, to hold discussions with all those who are interested in Côte d'Ivoire, including the FDI, so that together we can agree on the principles of this government. If we come to a decision on the principle together, the government will assume its duties immediately. The constituent assembly must on the other hand be elected. So, it is by negotiation, by discussion, that we should arrive at this government.

[Médoune] Those of the FDI/RDA would answer that the rule of law exists in Côte d'Ivoire and that constitutional provisions must be respected.

[Obagbo] It is not because the rule of law exists that a new constitution should not be written. A new constitution is written when nothing works anymore. In Côte d'Ivoire today nothing is working.

[Médoune] Indeed, Mr. Secretary General of the FPI, what would be the consequence for Côte d'Ivoire if President Houphouët-Boigny should die from his sickness?

[Obagbo] He is suffering a lot and there must be sympathy for him. His family is really suffering and there must be sympathy for that family. But that is not the problem of Côte d'Ivoire. The problem is that Côte d'Ivoire should move from the Houphouët era to the post-Houphouët-Boigny era without a hitch. That is the problem. That is the real political issue.

[Médoune] Mr. Secretary General, what image do you have of President Houphouët-Boigny?

[Obagbo] Indisputably, Houphouët-Boigny is a great man. To dominate the political scene of a country from 1944 to 1993, one must be tough. If not it is impossible. So he is a great man. If Houphouët-Boigny disappears tomorrow I shall feel frustrated—will those opposite have his stature and strength? Will they be capable of the fight that I am engaged in? This is the question! I have been asking myself. Anyway, I have to make do with whoever is on the other side. He is a great man who is diversely appreciated and I am one of those who have contested his work. [end recording]

## FRCI Comforts Presidential Family, Supports Article 111

AB0512179093/Abidjan/La Chaine Une Television  
Network in French/2000 GMT/4 Dec 93

[Text] Article 111 of the Ivorian Constitution has of late been at the center of political debate in the country. The

Republican Party of Côte d'Ivoire (RPCI)—through its leader, Mr. Tagro Gbair—declared its stand on the issue this morning. But, for a start, the party leader had a pious thought for the head of state.

[[Begin recording]] The RPCI, conformist and dedicated to Ivorian tradition, expresses its attachment to President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and conveys encouragement to the president's family in the face of the anguish it is enduring by the side of the sick president and the efforts it makes to provide the latter with the care he needs on account of the state of his health. The RPCI wishes the president a speedy recovery.

(Considering Article 11 as an impersonal article—which stands the test of time and makes for a hitch-free transfer of the office of president to an individual or to an institution, thereby avoiding a power vacuum—the RPCI, as an advocate of legitimacy and a party that respects republican institutions, resolutely supports the maintenance of Article 11 of the Constitution, cornerstone of the constitutional order, while we await the 1995 general elections.

The RPCI supports the prime minister in the efforts he has already made, and is about to make, to avoid reducing or cutting salaries of Ivorian workers in order that the purchasing power of the toiling masses of our country may be guaranteed. [[end recording]]

#### Opposition Party Calls For Transitional Government

AB0512204093/Abidjan/Radio Côte d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale/Une Network in French/1900 GMT/4/Dec/93

[[Text]] The Party for Joint Development (PDS) held a news conference this morning. According to the leader of this party, the objective of the news conference was to inform Ivorians of the position of the PDS. Let us listen to part of the news conference held by Boniface (Dagba), president of the PDS:

[[Begin Dagba recording]] Everything is paralyzed. The Supreme Court has no president. The people want to give their verdict but in this particular case Article 11 does not conform to the real situation because there is no... [[pause]] There is a crisis of confidence. The people no longer have confidence in the Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire African Democratic Rally, and those who usually assist us are withdrawing their aid because their is no confidence. For a government to continue to rule it must have the confidence of the people. I would like—and I want Ivorians to support me—as a transitional government to be put in place taking into account all its positive aspects. [[end recording]]

#### Guinea

##### Opposition Candidates Allege Harassment of Supporters

AB0512112193/Libreville/Africa No. 11 in French/1890 GMT/4/Dec/93

[[Excerpt]] In Guinea where the first multiparty elections will be held in two weeks, candidates of the four major opposition parties have condemned the intimidation maneuvers by the ruling power, as soldiers have started searching the homes of their militants. Still on the elections in Guinea, members of the national electoral commission are demanding their independence before being sworn in. [[passage omitted]]

#### Niger

##### President Ouamano Leaves for OAU Summit in Cairo

AB0612133993/Niamey/Voice du Sahel/Network in French/1200 GMT/6/Dec/93

[[Text]] President Mahamane Ouamano left Niamey this morning for Cairo, Egypt, to attend the meeting of the OAU heads of state conference bureau on the mechanisms to prevent, manage, and settle disputes in Africa. The head of state will later pay a friendly and working visit to Morocco.

##### Cabinet Announces Meeting With Tourists in Burkina Faso

AB0412150593/Niamey/Voice du Sahel/Network in French/0545 GMT/4/Dec/93

[[Report on the cabinet meeting held on 31 December in Niamey, read by the government spokesman, Mottar Diallo]]

[[Excerpt]] The Cabinet heard a number of reports on the situation of State Treasury, enrollment problems concerning our students abroad, the difficult situation of our diplomatic missions, the mission of the minister of commerce, transport, and tourism and the secretary of state for cooperation to the ministers conference of the West African Monetary Union. [[passage omitted]]

The cabinet heard a report on positive developments in finding a solution to the rebellion in the north. A meeting will take place soon in Ouagadougou. [[passage omitted]]

#### Nigeria

##### Federal Executive Council Opts for Military To Head States

AB0312172093/Kaduna/Radio Nigeria in English/1700 GMT/3/Dec/93

[[Text]] The Federal Executive Council has recommended the appointment of military administrators for the states



with civilian deputies. The recommendation was one of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the council held today in Lagos.

Briefing newsmen today at the end of its meeting, the minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana, stated that the recommendation was based on public opinion and the need for accelerated development efforts in the states.

Prof. Gana said that administrators and their deputies would be appointed as soon as the Provisional Ruling Council endorsed the recommendation.

### Anti-government Tracts Posted in Babangida's Home Town

AB0312174093 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Text] Lagos, 3 Dec (AFP)—Tracts denouncing General Abacha's administration as being "remote controlled," by Moshood Abiola and the Social Democratic Party (SDP), yesterday littered the streets of Minna, the capital of Niger State (North) and the home town of former President Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian press reported yesterday.

According to Niger State police chief Alhaji Hashimu Abdullahi, police have embarked on a manhunt to track down the perpetrators of this act. The dailies THE VANGUARD and CONCORD, as received, reported that, according to the police chief, it is "certain" that the tracts were printed in Minna.

"The Abacha Government is an SDP government, controlled from afar by the all-powerful Abiola. We say no to these enemies of democracy in Nigeria," read the tracts, which were stuck on walls and electric poles bordering the road leading to the airport, the dailies stated.

According to the two newspapers, the organization responsible for this "anti-Abacha" campaign, the first of its kind since the new regime came to power on 17 November, is reportedly the "Association for a Better Nigeria," which was fighting for the extension of Gen. Babangida's military administration for four more years. It was at the center of decisions leading to the annulment of the 12 June presidential election by the Babangida administration, an election which SDP leader Moshood Abiola claims to have won.

Many personalities known for their democratic convictions or their affiliation to the SDP, such as Babagana Kingibe, Moshood Abiola's running mate, rallied to Gen. Abacha's administration. Chief Arthur Nzeribe, ABN leader, said he was happy about the military's return to power as it came to confirm his assertions that "the political class was not ready to rule" the country, THE GUARDIAN reported. "Personally, I have no hope of seeing Nigeria return to a civil regime in the next five or ten years," he added.

The day the "anti-Abacha" tracts were distributed in Minna, the national radio announced Gen. Ibrahim

Babangida's departure on holidays for Egypt and Saudi Arabia. After leaving power at the end of August, the former Nigerian head of state withdrew to Minna, his home town.

### Information Minister Expresses Hope in Spite of Sanctions

AB0412164893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 93

[Text] Nigeria has called for the support and understanding of the international community in all efforts to evolve a lasting democracy. The minister of information and culture made the call while commenting on sanctions announced by some countries over the return of military rule in Nigeria. He said the situation in the country was dynamic and expressed the hope that the international attitude will soon change. The minister gave assurance that government will continue to dialogue with foreign nations and urged them to respect the desires of Nigerians. Professor Gana urged the international community to create a favorable atmosphere that will facilitate the envisaged return to civil rule in the country.

### Electoral Commission Staff To Remain Despite Dissolution

AB0312130393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Excerpt] The military administrator of the National Electoral Commission (NEC), Colonel Mohamed Wasse, has given an assurance that the dissolution of the organization will not affect its regular staff. Col. Wasse made the clarification in Abuja yesterday while addressing directors and state administrative secretaries of the commission. Obeng Ononga has the details.

[Begin Ononga recording] Col. Wasse explained that the dissolution only affected the tenure of political office holders. They include the chairman, national commissioners, the secretaries and resident electoral commissioners in the states. The military administrator said members of staff had no cause to panic since NEC was a scheduled organization with defined constitutional functions. He assured the workers that their salaries and other emoluments will be paid promptly.

Col. Wasse directed the administrative secretaries to preserve all relevant statistics and documents of the commission, particularly those on the recent operation of voters register in view of the efforts and huge sum of money invested in the exercise. He called on the secretary to come up with strategies to reduce the cost of monitoring elections and revamping the administrative machinery of the commission. [passage omitted including indistinct portion] [end recording]

# **Executive Body To Set Up Economic Crime Commission**

ARB0312221993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Dec 93

[Excerpt] The Federal Executive Council is to set up an economic crimes commission in a bid to check the various forms of criminal activity against the national economy. The resolution of the council was announced today in Lagos by the information minister, Professor Jerry Gana, who briefed State House correspondents on the outcome of the council's meeting. Correspondent Chris Ngu has the report:

[Begin Ngu recording] [passage omitted] Another committee was instituted by the council to fight indiscipline and corruption in public life, a phenomenon which the council believes has reached a high level. The committee has its membership from the Ministries of Information and Culture, Education and Youth Development, Internal Affairs, and Communication. Other ministries on the committee are foreign affairs, water resources,

local government affairs, and establishment and management services. The key objective of the cabinet committee will be to promote discipline and orderly life throughout the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## **Sierra Leone**

### **Strasser Appoints Acting Chief Secretary of State**

ARB0312251993 Freetown SEBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Following the absence from the country of the deputy chairman and chief secretary of state, Captain Julius Mada Bio, on medical grounds, the chairman of the NPRC (National Provisional Ruling Council) and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, yesterday appointed the secretary of state, transport and communication, Mr. Arnold Gooding, to act as chief secretary of state during the period of absence of Capt. Mada Bio.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

7 DEC 1993



